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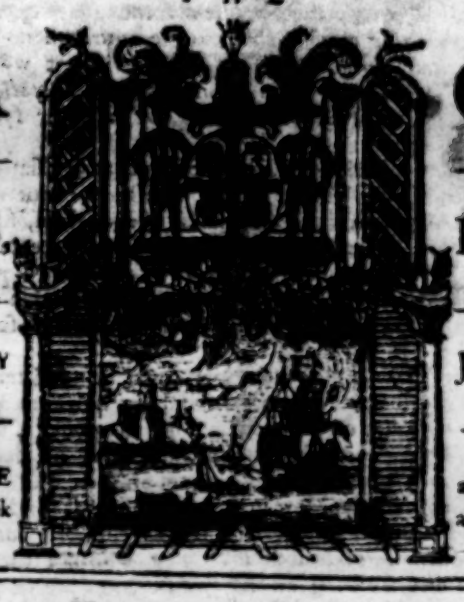

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

NUMBER III.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

My dear FRIENDS *and* FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,

IN my laſt we found the American colonies the ſole propriety under the alone ſovereignty, and at the diſpoſal of the petty princes and ſavage tribes who formerly inhabited them. We took our perſecuted foreſathers from England, a land ſoon after drenched in blood and involved in tumult, and tottering to her center from a tyrannic royal hand; we conveyed them acroſs the wide Atlantic at their own expences. They ſaw, they hailed, they ſoon poſſeſſed, the American wilds, a land of freedom, but in other reſpects a region of horror and keen diſtreſs. Here, as far removed from the authority of parliament as they were diſtant from the realm of England, they were totally independent of both. We found them ſoon after receiving a charter from a Britiſh king, which is the evidence of a ſolemn compact, by which they ſtipulate themſelves his liege ſubjects, and acknowledge him their lawful ſovereign. This now demands examination; let us purſue it.

A mutual compact between a Britiſh king and our predeceſſors, according to the underſtanding and ſenſe of the parties, upon a fair and honeſt conſtruction of their charters, which are the principal evidences of this compact, its nature and extent is to determine our connection, and point out our reciprocal relations; for, as I have already obſerved, there being a time when America was diſunited, no matter how remote, it is as much in the face of a violent preſumption, and the moſt obvious principles of common ſenſe, to ſuppoſe a connection in a different manner, or to a higher degree, than is warranted by the force of poſitive evidence, as without proof to ſuppoſe any union at all. I ſhould bluſh for the man who ſhould either ſecretly imagine, or more openly aſſert, that an inſtrument in which there was not a ſingle word from beginning to end, reſpecting a union or connection, did actually unite two diſtinct, independent ſtates. National unions are not effected by ſuch myſterious and imperceptible ways. In 1707, the 5th of Anne, when Scotland was annexed to the realm of England, twenty five articles of union were agreed to by both ſtates as conditions of their connection, and theſe are held ſo eſſential and fundamental that an infringement of them would of courſe work a ſeparation, and carry them back in *ſtatu quo*. Admitting, then, the Engliſh nation a party to our charter, a violation of the eſſential conditions upon which it was received would diſſolve the compact, and ſet us at large. This, by the bye, I leave the application.

Let us liſten to the information of our charters, and carefully ſcan the evidence they afford? They purport the aliening and conveying of lands from the king as grantor, who, by the way, in reality, had neither right, title, intereſt, or poſſeſſion, in it, to ſome of his ſubjects as grantees, who already had, with reſpect to many, and might in ſome then future time, with reſpect to the remainder, acquire all. This peculiar manner of expreſſing a contract, which ſtands upon the ſame principles on which all contracts are founded, ariſes from the great dignity of one of the parties, together with that prepoſterous doctrine which prevailed under the feudal ſyſtem of every ſubject holding his land immediately of the king, as the original poſſeſſor, and ſovereign diſpoſer, of all property. It is a royal formality, that the king, who is in reality grantee, ſhifts ſides, and becomes the oſtenſible grantor; ſo when he is debtor the creditor muſt prefer a petition to the court of exchequer, and receive from his majeſty, under the formalities of bounty and grace, what from a fellow ſubject he would have taken as his own property and right.

The effect of the charter diveſted of all formalities, and ſtripped to its ſubſtance, was ſimply this: That the nominal grantees ſhould acknowledge themſelves the liege ſubjects of the king of England, and their lands and poſſeſſions ſubject to the ſtipulated exerciſe of certain kingly prerogatives; and alſo that they would grant him all maſts, the fifth part of gold and ſilver ore found in their territories, and, in return, as allegiance and protection are reciprocal, they were to enjoy the protection of Engliſh ſubjects. The principles, genius, and outlines, of our conſtitution, were alſo chalked out, placing the king of England at its head. This is the relation we ſtand in to Great Britain. Parliament as yet is no party to the tranſaction; nor does it appear on the face of the charter that either party knew that there was ſuch a thing exiſting in nature. The property of our colony at this time muſt, upon any ſcheme of reaſoning, popular or courtly, be either in the king, by right of diſcovery, or in the nation, by being a part of the empire, or in the nominal grantee, by right of purchaſe. If the firſt, it is a notorious uncontroverted prerogative of the king to grant away and diſpoſe of all foreign territory ſo acquired. If the ſecond, the king has no right, nor can he alienate or diſpoſe of any part of the empire but by act of parliament. Of conſequence our charter was a nullity at the firſt, although it has been conſidered otherwiſe by the Britiſh nation and ourſelves from that time to the preſent. But this is not pretended. If the laſt, then our charter is only the evidence of a private bargain, made and executed between the king of England and our predeceſſors, to which the nation were total ſtrangers, and are ſo ſtill; however, they have, in ſome inſtances, ſtrangely intermeddled.

That this was the apprehenſion of our anceſtors one of the parties to the compact, and of their ſucceſſors, is abundantly evident, from various conſiderations. It is a fact ſupported by the whole torrent of cotemporary hiſtory, that to avoid the perſecutions and oppreſſions of the Britiſh government our anceſtors quitted their fair poſſeſſions, the poliſhed conveniencies of a ſplendid court, the delicate pleaſures of a ſuperb kingdom, and cloſed their eyes, redundant with tears, upon their parting friends, and dear relations. Deſpiſing the threats of an angry ocean, they became paſſengers for a diſtant world, where the auſterities of nature, the fury of beaſts, and the rage of man, were leagued together in horrid array to bid them welcome. Upon their firſt arrival, hardſhips, terrors, and accumulated diſtreſs, looked them full in the face. Theſe are the hazards they run, theſe the difficulties with which they conflicted, to eſcape the iron hand of a Britiſh law. Would they then, like unſuſpecting lambs yielding their throats to the butcher's knife, ſtipulate themſelves the objects of the ſame law, and ſubjects to the authority by which it was enacted? And that not from neceſſity, but choice? Could they be ſo palpably inconſiſtent? So conſummately ſtupid? Such unheard of buggerheads? Let Maſſachuſettenſis himſelf anſwer the queſtion; let refinement and ſophiſtry explain it away; it bids them defiance. How violent the preſumption! how convincing the evidence! how firm the concluſion! nothing can invalidate it. Had their charters, formed of ſteel, and impreſſed with diamonds, declared the contrary, muſt not ſome reconciling thought have ſaved the preſumption? Some far fetched ſcheme explained the matter? Should an archangel, commiſſioned from above, proclaim a different doctrine, could you believe his miraculous tale? Thus we have reſiſtleſs evidence of the ſenſe of one of the parties, from an argument, *a priori*, the granting our charters. The cunning of a ſophiſter cannot anſwer the argument, nor the ingenuity of a jacobite; or the ſubtility of Devils, keep the objection; it ſtares them right in the front; it penetrates the black receſſes of their mind, and goads their unfeeling hearts.

How exactly do our charters correſpond with precedent facts, and our reaſoning above! With what harmony of voice, variety of expreſſion, and comprehenſion of language, do they loudly proclaim the parliamentary independence of the Maſſachuſetts government! This is the language of their grantors: "Our will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby *eſtabliſh* and *ordain*, that *all* and *every* of *our ſubjects*, which ſhall *go to*, and *inhabit within our ſaid province, and all their children*, born there, or on the ſeas, ſhall *have* and *enjoy* ALL LIBERTIES and IMMUNITIES of FREE and *natural ſubjects*, *within any of our dominions*, to *all intents*, *conſtructions*, and *purpoſes whatſoever*, *as if they were born* within this *our realm of England*; *have* and *enjoy* all *liberties* and *immunities* of *free* and *natural* ſubjects to *all intents*, *conſtructions* and *purpoſes whatſoever*, as if *they were ſubjects* in the *realm of England*." Theſe lines are muſic to my ears. Let us dwell upon their meaning? What ſtronger terms, or better choſen words, would the Engliſh language afford? What words, by their own force, could be more expreſſive of our right as Engliſhmen? So pointed are they, that a man muſt do violence to every principle of common ſenſe to pervert their meaning.

An honeſt *Engliſhman*, who had not got his head turned with *court logic*, or his neſt feathered from the *revenue theft*, would naturally enquire what liberties and immunities the ſubjects within the Britiſh realm enjoy, and having once aſcertained the matter, would make them the meaſure of his own. It is now, was notoriouſly at the time our charter was granted, and ever was ſince the Britiſh conſtitution had a being, the darling, the indiſputable, and the eſſential right and privilege of the ſubjects, inhabiting within the realm of England, to be governed only by ſuch laws as are made by perſons in whoſe election they have a voice. Making therefore the declaration in our charter the major propoſition, the Briton's right the minor, the concluſion will demonſtrate, with logical certainty, the right of the Americans as founded upon it. Reduced to a ſylogiſm, it ſtands thus:

The inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts Bay ſhall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges that the Britons have and enjoy. The Britons are governed only by ſuch laws as are made by perſons in whoſe election *they* have a voice. Therefore the inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts Bay ſhall be governed only by ſuch laws as are made by perſons in whoſe election *they* have a voice.

This is good, ſound, orthodox logic, not wanting refinement, and without quibble. This, my countrymen, is our charter right, this is the grand palladium of our civil liberty. Let us defend it; it is valuable, it is worth preſerving. Admitting, for argument ſake, that our charter is to operate as if given by the parliament, and the nation a party to it, it muſt evidently excludes them the right of legiſlation in any inſtance whatever, and places it irrevocably in a legiſlature of our own; I ſay irrevocably, for waving at preſent the conſideration of the ſacredneſs of charters, if they could be rendered void in any reſpect at pleaſure, for the ſame reaſon they might be totally annulled. A charter abrogatable at pleaſure is no charter at all, with reſpect to the purpoſes of granting it, the very deſign and idea of which is to ſecure to the grantees the thing granted. What ſecurity have they in that which depends upon the whim and caprice of another? They have none; they are ſlaves; for it is evident, beyond elucidation, that any people who depend upon the caprice, and are ſubjected to the unlimited power of another, are in a ſtate of ſervitude, ſo abject as to baffle deſcription. The language of ſuch an inſtrument then would be plainly this (notwithſtanding the awful ſolemnity of royal names, and the expenſive pompoſity of paſſing the ſeals) you ſhall have and enjoy, by virtue of this our charter, during our pleaſure, what you may as well and as long have and enjoy by virtue of your own right without our charter; for I preſume neither king or parliament would have interfered till inclination prompted. *Riſum teneatis Amici?* That a mighty nation, with their ſovereign at their head, and firſt rate lawyers in their ſervice, ſhould be employed in granting and conveying an important vox *et præterea nihil*, earneſtly ſought, and thankfully received, by the founders of the firſt province in America.

It is idle and impertinent to ſay that we are only to make ſuch laws as are not repugnant to the laws of England, and to apply it to the preſent diſpute is a proſtitution of common ſenſe; the meaning of which neceſſarily is, that our laws ſhould be conſonant to the genius and ſpirit of the Engliſh laws then in being, and the fundamental principles of the Britiſh conſtitution. This was evidently the ſenſe of the lords of the privy council of ſo recent a date as in the reign of queen Anne, who, when ſeveral provincial laws were laid before her majeſty for her allowance, explained thoſe words in our charter, "not repugnant to the laws of England," to mean as nearly as conveniently may be, agreeable to the laws and ſtatutes of England; and her majeſty diſallowed thoſe laws, becauſe they were contrary to the expreſs terms of magna charta, a ſtatute in force when our charter was granted.

If this is not the meaning of the words "not repugnant to the laws of England," it would be in the power of the Britiſh parliament to render our charter totally ineffectual, in this reſpect, the very day on which it was granted, and, by a ſingle ſtatute of their own, prohibiting the making any laws in our aſſemblies, legiſlate for us in all caſes whatever; a conſtitution ſubject to the abſurdities of an abrogating power, and repugnant to a practicable principle, in all courts, legiſlative and executive, and equally applicable to all their tranſactions, that a charter, and each clauſe in it, ſhould be conſtrued ſo as to have its full effect. Thus much upon the face of the charter.

My fellow citizens, in all exertions in our country's cauſe wiſdom and knowledge ſhould lead the way, reſolution and prudence bring up the rear. While we are enquiring into our ſituation, and getting information of our rights and privileges, let us be induſtriouſly preparing to defend them, without which our knowledge will only ſerve to encreaſe our miſery, and add keenneſs to the anguiſh reſulting from a ſenſe of loſt bleſſings. Let ſpeculation and practice go hand in hand; let us, with undeviating diligence, perſevere in the path chalked out by the united voice of all America, until our feet take faſt hold on the ſtable mountains of liberty. Without this ignorance and ſtupidity will be the only uſeful qualifications, that, in the language of the patriotic Farmer, unconſcious of what we have been, or are, and ungoaded by tormenting reflections, we may tamely bow down our necks, with all the ſtupid ſerenity of ſervitude, to any drudgery which our lords and maſters may pleaſe to command.

VIRGINIA.

The GOVERNOR's *anſwer to the joint addreſs of the honourable the* COUNCIL *and the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES, *in conſequence of the meſſage which his excellency left behind him, upon his retreat on board the* FOWEY *man of war.*

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

IN anſwer to your joint addreſs, preſented by your deputies yeſterday, I acquaint you, that it appears to me the commotions among the people, and their menaces and threats (an enumeration of which I forbear, out of tenderneſs) have been of ſuch public notoriety, that you muſt ſuppoſe many of his majeſty's ſubjects in this colony, whether they meditated or not, have at leaſt manifeſted, ſuch an inveteracy as juſtifies my ſuſpicion that they would not heſitate to commit a crime, which, horrid and atrocious as it is, I had juſt ground to apprehend. And when the diſpoſition which the houſe of burgeſſes have ſhewn towards me, the returns they have made to the reſpect and civility which I have been forward to offer to them, the countenance they have given to the violent and diſorderly proceedings of the people, his majeſty's magazine having been forced and rifled in the preſence of ſome of the members of the houſe of burgeſſes, and, by the information of the committee the houſe appointed to inſpect the magazine, no other endeavours have been uſed than to prevail on the people to return the arms taken out, but not to commit the perſons in whoſe poſſeſſion they were found, in order that they might be brought to the puniſhment due to ſo heinous an offence, no leſs againſt the peace and good order of the country than the dignity and authority of the king; when a body of men aſſembled in the city of Williamſburg, not only to the knowledge, but with the approbation of every body, for the avowed purpoſe of attacking a party of the king's forces, which, without the leaſt foundation, it was reported were marching to my protection, and which, if true, ought to have been approved and aided, not oppoſed and inſulted, by all good and loyal ſubjects; when expreſsly the houſe of burgeſſes, or a committee of the houſe (which is the ſame) has ventured upon a ſtep fraught with the moſt alarming conſequences, in ordering and appointing guards, without ever conſulting me, to mount in the city of Williamſburg, as is pretended, to protect the magazine, but which may well be doubted, as there then remained nothing therein which required being guarded; but if otherwiſe, this ſtep nevertheleſs ſhows a deſign to uſurp the executive power, which, if it be perſiſted in, ſubverts the conſtitution: I ſay, when theſe circumſtances are duly conſidered, I may ſubmit it to your own judgment whether I could reaſonably expect any good effect from communicating the ground of my uneaſineſs to you.

But as you are pleaſed, gentlemen, now to aſſure me, that you will chearfully concur in any meaſure that may be propoſed proper for the ſecurity of myſelf and family, I leave to your own conſideration whether that can be effected any otherwiſe than by reinſtating me in the full powers of my office, as his majeſty's repreſentative, by opening the courts of juſtice, and reſtoring the energy of the laws, which is all the ſecurity requiſite for all parties; by diſarming all independent companies, or other bodies of men raiſed and acting in defiance of lawful authority, and by obliging thoſe who have taken any of his majeſty's public ſtore of arms to deliver them up immediately; and, what is not leſs eſſential than any thing, by your own example, and every means in your power, aboliſhing that ſpirit of perſecution, which, to the diſgrace of humanity, now reigns, and purſues with menaces and acts of oppreſſion, all perſons who differ from the multitude in political opinion, or are attached from principles and duty to the ſervice of their king and government; by which means, the deluded people never hearing but the diſfigured ſide of a ſtory, their minds are continually kept in that ferment which ſubjects them for ever to be impoſed upon, and leads to the commiſſion of any deſperate act, and endangers the general ſafety. For the more ſpeedy accompliſhment of theſe ends, and the great object and neceſſary buſineſs of the ſeſſions, I ſhall have no objection to your adjourning to the town of York, where I will meet you, and remain with you till your buſineſs be finiſhed.

With reſpect to your entreaty that I ſhould return to the palace, as the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people, I muſt repreſent to you, that, unleſs there be among you a ſincere and active deſire to ſeize this opportunity, now offered to you by parliament, of eſtabliſhing the freedom of your country upon a fixed and known foundation, of uniting yourſelves with your fellow ſubjects of Great Britain in one common bond of intereſt, and mutual aſſiſtance, my return to Williamſburg would be as fruitleſs to the people, as, poſſibly, it might be dangerous to myſelf. But if your proceedings manifeſt that happy diſpoſition, which is to be deſired ardently by every good friend to this as well as the mother country, I aſſure you, in the warmth of my heart, that I will return, with the greateſt joy, and ſhall conſider it as the moſt fortunate event of my life, if you give me an opportunity to be an inſtrument of promoting your happineſs, and a mediator between you and the ſupreme authority, to obtain for you every explanation of your doubts, and the fulleſt conviction of the ſincerity of their deſire to confirm to you the undiſturbed enjoyment of your rights and liberty; and I ſhall be well pleaſed, by bringing my family back again, that you ſhould have ſuch a pledge of my attachment to this country, and of my wiſhes to cultivate a cloſe and laſting intimacy with the inhabitants.

June 10, 1775. DUNMORE.

AT a meeting of the committee for the county of Middleſex, preſent ten members. It having been reported by one John Parſons, a ſhip builder, that goods to a conſiderable amount, contrary to the aſſociation of the continental congreſs, had been landed at Urbanna on Thurſday the 25th ult. and put into the ſtore of Mr. James Mills and company, the committee convened, and, after the ſtricteſt enquiry, and the teſtimony of a witneſs, being firſt ſworn, it appeared that the report had not the leaſt foundation. To the end therefore that the public may not be impoſed on by ſuch falſe and groundleſs reports, the committee think it their duty to declare that the gentlemen concerned in the ſaid ſtore have never, as far as they know or believe, been guilty of the ſmalleſt breach of the aſſocia-

...or, but, on the contrary, have adhered to the same with a scrupulous ...ality becoming the friends of American liberty.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be sent to the printer of the Virginia gazette, and that he be desired to print the same.

SAMUEL KLUG, chairman.

AT a meeting of the committee for the county of Middlesex on Monday the 17th of April, 1775, a complaint being lodged against one Thomas Haddin, an inhabitant of the said county, for refusing to sign the continental association, and reviling the same; whereupon the committee ordered him to be summoned to appear before them the 22d of May, and it plainly appearing that he had been summoned, but that he not only refused to appear but expressed himself in terms of the highest contempt, both of the association and committee,

Resolved, therefore, that the said Thomas Haddin be held forth to the public as an enemy to American liberty.

Ordered, that a copy of the above be transmitted to the printer of the Virginia gazette, and that he be requested to print the same.

LODOWICK JONES, clerk.

The following ORATION *was delivered by Mr.* WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, *of* Philadelphia *college, on the 23d of* May, *in presence of the honourable members of the* CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, *and many worthy inhabitants.*

On the FALL of EMPIRES.

AT this time of public danger, public trial, and public calamity, when even the *arts* and *sciences* can scarce claim attention, and our country's fate alone, now awfully suspended in the balance of human events, engrosses every thought, I was at a loss what subject to chuse meriting your notice. A melancholy one seemed most suitable to the present complexion of things; and therefore, with that humility and diffidence becoming my youth, I determined to venture a few sentiments on the *fall of empires*, judging that they might be to us a beacon set upon a perilous place.

I was the more encouraged to this, as the classic writers, our late masters, will lend me much aid; for to have read them, merely as introducing us to the knowledge of a dead language, would have been to little purpose, if we had neglected the nobler lessons which they teach us, to mark the fate of kingdoms, and particularly the steps by which Rome, imperial Rome, rose to the summit of human glory, and fell again, low as the dust of the earth, no longer civilizing and adorning the world, no longer shining as a city upon an hill, nay, upon seven hills, but trampled under the feet of barbarian swarms!

The cause of this mighty downfal had been long foretold by Jugurtha—"*Venalis civitas! Mox periura, si emptorem invenias*"—Luxury and her twin daughters, venality and vice, tumbled "the nurse of heroes, the glory of empires," the pattern of every human excellence, from her once unenvied height, to the lowest abyss of infamy and perdition! When virtue and honour, which commanded a willing subjection from surrounding nations, ceased to distinguish her; when that superior genius, and enthusiastic love of *liberty*, which raised her to eminence, and taught her—"*Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos*," changed their complexion into rapine and oppression; when that impartial justice which protected the innocent, and enrolled the fathers of the state among their gods, was converted into the venal voice of senators prostituted to the highest bidder; when that independent spirit which could derive all the substantial comforts of life from a few acres of ground, degenerated into a rapaciousness which whole provinces could not satisfy; when generals and commanders were not called from a hardy education in the camp or at the plough, but from brothels, and all the effeminate scenes of voluptuousness and vice; I say, when this melancholy reverse of character took place, *then* contempt of government, licentiousness, faction and anarchy ensued. The empire tottered on its foundation, and the mighty fabric sunk beneath its own weight.

Such is the flux of human affairs! As the body natural carries from the cradle the seeds of its own dissolution, which ripen faster or slower, as fed by the hand of corruption and sloth, so it is in the body politic. Empires carry in them their own bane, and proceed, in fatal round, from virtuous industury and valour, to wealth and conquest; next to luxury, then to foul corruption and bloated morals; and, last of all, to sloth, anarchy, slavery and political death.

So sensible was Lycurgus of the truth of this doctrine, that all political evils spring from *luxury*, and that luxury herself is nursed by wealth, that great idol which all men adore; I say, so sensible was he of this, that the chief object of all his laws was to render Sparta inaccessible to both. But his experiment was in vain. There is no perfection in human affairs, and it is a melancholy reflection that our greatest blessings and greatest misfortunes may often be traced to the same scource. The Spartan lawgiver, gloriously animated with the love of liberty, wished to preserve it by the exclusion of what he considered as its greatest foes, *wealth* and *luxury*; but he seems not to have reflected that there can be no true liberty without security of property, and where property is secure, industry begets wealth, and wealth is often productive of a train of evils naturally destructive to virtue and freedom!

Here, then, is a sad dilemma in politics. If we exclude *wealth*, it must be by regulations intrenching too far upon civil *liberty*. If she is admitted, the syren *luxury*, by some called her daughter, intrudes at her heels, and gradually contaminates the whole family from which she is said to spring.

What is to be done in this case? Must we, to secure the first of blessings, *liberty*, strangle her offspring in the birth? Would not this be inevitable death to the parent? Or is there no proper use of *wealth* and *civil happiness*, the genuine descendants of *civil liberty*, without abusing them to the nourishment of *luxury* and *corruption*? To say there is not would be a disgrace to modern *morality* as well as *policy*, improved, as they ought to be, by a purer system of *religion*.

The grand object, then, of modern legislation, has been to regulate the use of wealth, but not exclude it. And to this end all systems of education, all laws, all the efforts of patriotism, ought to be directed. It is a perversion of names to call luxury a genuine descendent, or even the most distant relation of that illustrious family, which have true liberty for their head.

If Mandeville's principle could be admitted, that luxury is beneficial to mankind, by disseminating the superfluities of the rich, among the poor, it must be a different sort of luxury from what he describes. It must not be that which consists in dull, selfish, animal enjoyment; in minds stupified, and bodies enervated, by wallowing for ever in one continual puddle of voluptuousness. For who are they who are benefited by this? Are they not the very blotches and impostumes of human nature, the parasites of the great and the panders of their vice? And who are they that are employed by it? The industrious part of the community, and families venerable perhaps for antiquity, as well as virtue. Wealth had better be consigned back to the bosom of the earth, buried ten thousand fathoms deep, than circulated for such purposes as these; and the excuse offered for such a circulation of it, is an insult upon mankind, while acts of liberality, beneficence, and above all, love to our country, would spread it abroad on the world, like the silent dews of Heaven, and the balmy breath of spring; not contaminating, but refreshing and invigorating all around.

There is a certain degree of elegance, and a liberal consumption of the produce both of nature and art, which become those who are blest with affluence; and if such wish for true luxury, we quarrel not with the name. Go! enjoy the luxury, not of mere animal nature, but the luxury of rational being, nay of Heaven itself, the luxury of *doing good*.

> Go, like the sun, let bounty spread her ray,
> And shine your superfluity away,
> To sinking worth a cordial hand, go lend;
> With better fortune go surprise a friend;
> Go cheer the modest stranger's lonely state,
> Or snatch an orphan family from fate.
> These are such deeds, as all with tears admire,
> Such deeds as spring from virtue's noblest fire,
> Deeds that, beyond ambition's vulgar aim,
> Secure a firm, an everlasting fame.

If this godlike use is made of our superfluities, after a decent provision for our families, we shall never have occasion to deem wealth incompatible with liberty; but if applied to the ignoble purposes of what is commonly called luxury, *we* too, in our turn, must soon sink into that dreadful gulph,

> Where the pale ghosts of mighty empires stalk,
> In melancholy guise, with not one mark
> Of glory left, their wither'd laurels all
> Dropp'd from their brow, to mock the pride of man.

At this thought you are roused, and methinks I hear every American cry out, *luxury*, the foe to *liberty*, shall never find footing here: *Liberty* is our idol! She is the parent of virtue, the guardian of innocence, and the terror of vice; equal laws, security of property, true religion, wisdom, magnanimity, arts and sciences, are her lovely offspring! She has turned deserts into fruitful fields, and villages into populous cities. Without enjoying the blessings which she bestows, the solitary state of nature is preferable to society, and the skins of wild beasts a more honourable covering than all the silken vestments *slavery* can bestow. For *slavery* debases the nature of man, and is a standing war against Heaven and earth. Baseness and misery are her offspring, and all manner of injustice, rapine, and vice, fill up her train!

Here then I rest my argument! Since at the feet of *luxury*, the chief empires of the *old world* lie prostrate and debased; let us learn wisdom from the example of others; and particularly, in our present trying situation, let us rouse from the *lap of ease*, and be prepared for every *patriotic exertion*. If we hope to ride out the storm, let us, like skilful mariners, call *all hands* to the oars and ropes; beginning our work by throwing overboard every thing useless, and taking down the *superfluous sails*.

And, oh! thou that art the great *pole star*, by which every hero and every patriot of ancient or modern times has directed his course, *do thou shine in upon us!* Thou that didst illuminate Britons, when the name of Britons reached its highest glory! Thou that didst inspire our Hampdens, our Sidneys, our Russels, our Lockes! Thou that ledst our fathers across the vast ocean to plant a wilderness, and didst dictate to our venerable PENN his benevolent system of laws: Genius of liberty, guardian angel of the *free*, by whatever name thou wilt be called! Or rather more devoutly, thou FATHER and MAKER of ALL! from whom every good and perfect gift descends! Do thou shine in upon us! Rekindle the ancient British spirit wherever Britons dwell! Save a *parent state*, and save the *children* too! May the day be removed to the farthest verge of time, in which virtue shall wholly forsake the *old world!* But if, in thy wise dispensation, that day should sooner be permitted to dawn, have compassion on the *new!* Invigorate and support us in every thing praise-worthy; that so, amidst the wide *waste of empires*, this one corner of the globe may at least remain the last asylum of truth, righteousness, and freedom!"

On the conclusion of this piece, which was delivered with a fervour and animation worthy of the subject, the audience, no longer confining themselves to the usual silent marks of applause, broke forth into one loud and general *plaudit*; a sure testimony that the sentiments it contains found an advocate in every bosom.

Extract of a letter from DEAN SWIFT *to* WILLIAM PULTENEY, *esquire.*

THE folks *here* whom *they call* a PARLIAMENT, will imitate *your's* in every thing, after the same manner a monkey doth a human creature. If my health were not so bad, although my years be so many, I fear I might *outlive liberty* in ENGLAND. It hath continued longer than in any other monarchy, and must end, as all others have done, which were established by the Goths, and is now falling in the same manner that the rest have done.

It is very natural for every *king* to desire unlimited power; it is as proper an object to *their* appetites as a wench to an abandoned young fellow, or wine to a drunkard; but what puzzles me is, to know how a man of birth, title, and fortune, can find his account in making himself and his posterity slaves! They are paid for it; the court will restore what their luxury hath destroyed; I have nothing to object.

But let me suppose a chief minister, from a scanty fortune, almost eaten up with debts, aquiring by all methods a monstrous overgrown estate; why, he will still go on to endeavour making his master *absolute*, and threby their power of seizing all *his* possessions at his pleasure, and hanging or banishing *him* into the bargain. Therefore, if I were *such* a minister. I would act like a prudent gamester, and cut, as the sharpers call it, before luck began to change. What! if such a minister, when he had got two or three millions, would pretend to conviction, seem to dread attempts upon liberty, and bring over all his forces to the country side!

As to the lust of *absolute power*, I despair it can ever be cooled, unless princes had capacity to read the history of the *Roman* emperors; how many of them were murdered by their own army? And the same may be said of the *Ottomans* by their Janissaries; and many other examples are easy to be found. If *I* were *such* a minister, I would go further, and endeavour to be king myself. Such feats have happened among the petty tyrants of old Greece, and the worst that happened was their being murdered for their own pains.

CAMBRIDGE, *May* 18.

A TERRIBLE fire broke out in Boston about 9 o'clock last evening, and raged a long time. We hear it began just above the Drawbridge, and burnt along the town dock. A great number of buildings are doubtless consumed; but it is not possible to collect the particulars for this paper.

Last Wednesday captain Andrews arrived at Marblehead from Halifax. We hear he brings intelligence that 20 tons of hay being about to be shipped from thence for the use of the ministerial army in Boston, the people found means to set it on fire, by which it was near all happily consumed.

The inhabitants of Boston are permitted to come out but very slow; numbers are not permitted to come out on any terms. The distress of the inhabitants on account of provisions is shocking indeed.

NEWPORT, *May* 15.

A GENTLEMAN who left Roxbury, near Boston, on Wednesday last, says, that just before he came away two letters were received there from England, by a vessel in a short passage to Salem, one dated the third, the other the 9th of April; both of which give an account that most of the troops, which had been several times ordered to embark, were, on account of the great disturbances among the people, finally stopped.

Yesterday a sloop arrived here from Boston, with about 80 of the inhabitants of that barbarously distressed town.

NEW YORK, *May* 22.

BY captain Lawrence from Boston we are informed that the Cerberous sloop of war, with the generals Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, are arrived there.

Thursday captain Reynolds spoke with captain Lindsay, in the Falcon sloop of war, who acquainted him, that having advice that a sloop lay at a place called Sandwich, that had carried some provisions to Providence, &c. for the use of the Boston provincials, he dispatched his lieutenant, with his tender and 20 men, and two other officers, to take possession of her, which they accordingly did; but before they could carry her off, she was re-taken, as also the tender, by some boats from the country, and the lieutenant lost an arm, the gunner was wounded in the head, and the doctor's mate in one of his legs. The seamen were sent prisoners into the country.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 29.

ON Wednesday evening, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, a number of men in disguise (supposed about 25) assembled together, and made a most daring attempt upon the public gaol of this city, with intention, as it is said, to rescue from their confinement two criminals under sentence of death.

With some sledge hammers, crow bars, &c. which they forcibly took out of a smith's shop in the neighbourhood, they broke a hole in the cellar door, though not large enough for their purpose of entering that way, and finding all their endeavours to break open the prison door unsuccessful, they attempted to set it on fire; but before the fire took effect, the city was alarmed, and the magistrates, with a vigour that does honours to civil society, repaired to the prison, where a number of the inhabitants (as well those who have been learning the use of arms as others) were assembled, with determined purpose to assist and support the civil authority. In a few minutes the rioters were dispersed, several of them taken and put into the workhouse and gaol; a strong guard was then placed at the prison for the remainder of the night, which prevented further damage.

A SONG,

To the tune of "*The cuckoo Horn.*"

HARK! 'tis FREEDOM that calls, come patriots awake!
To arms, my brave boys, and away;
'Tis honour, 'tis virtue, 'tis liberty calls,
And upbraids the too tedious delay.
What pleasure we find in pursuing our foes,
Thro' blood and thro' carnage we'll fly;
Then follow, we'll soon overtake them, huzza!
The tyrants are seiz'd on, they die.

II.

Triumphant returning with freedom secur'd,
Like MEN, we'll be joyful and gay,
With our wives, and our friends, we will sport, love, and drink,
And lose the fatigues of the day.
'Tis freedom alone gives a relish to mirth,
But oppression all happiness sours;
'Twill smooth life's dull passage, 'twill slope the descent,
And strew the way over with flowers.

WILLIAMSBURG.

To the PUBLIC.

AS our paper the last week contained a charge against a certain reverend gentleman for writing (though he refused to preach) the FAST SERMON, at the request of the honourable HOUSE OF BURGESSES on the first of June, 1774, we are now authorised to confirm that assertion. The necessary duties of a parish, joined with those of the office of chaplain to the HOUSE OF BURGESSES, together with the short time allowed for the composition, were strong inducements with the gentleman that *preached* that sermon to request the assistance of a friend. To these, if the great estimation in which Mr. G---n was at that time held by the HOUSE OF BURGESSES, and the request of that respectable assembly that he would preach the sermon on that occasion, be added, it will not appear strange that Mr. ---- should accept of his good offices at such a juncture. He would, however, by no means have permitted the sermon to have been printed in his own name, but as the publication was requested by the honourable HOUSE OF BURGESSES, and the author was bound by the sacred ties of honour and inviolable secrecy, he flatters himself he shall be considered more excusable in the eye of the public than if an inclination to indulge the emotions of vanity had suggested such a step.

* *The reverend Mr. G---h-n, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, but at present master of the g------r school.*

OYER AND TERMINER.

Tuesday and Wednesday the following criminals were brought to their trials, and received sentence of death: James Hopkins, from Orange, for horsestealing; John Martin, from Cumberland, for forging tobacco note, ; Henry Manning, from Augusta, for horsestealing; and James Duffy, for burglary. Henry Markell, from Cumberland, for forging tobacco notes: Acquitted, but ordered to be sent to Hillsborough, in North Carolina, being suspected of some felonious practices in that colony. Robert Cload, from Prince William, for murder: Continued to October court.

By the Elisabeth, captain Barrom, arrived in James river, in less than seven weeks from London, we have the following interesting intelligence: That, in longitude 64, latitude 37, he spoke a schooner from Marblehead, out 5 days, the master of which told him that about 4 days before he left that place the provincials had a battle with the regulars; bloody, indeed, on the side of the latter, but the loss of the former was very trifling. It seems they have had several skirmishes. The captain of the schooner declared, upon his honour, being present at some of the engagements, that 600 of the regulars are killed, besides a vast number wounded, and, at the very extent, not more than 43 are dead of the provincials, and but few wounded. All the horses from Ireland, except 3, are killed.

The following paragraph, written by a gentleman of unquestionable character in England, dated London, April 27, 1775, we received by captain Barrom: "Lord Effingham's regiment, now in Ireland, was ordered to America; on which his lordship sent a letter of resignation to lord Barrington, secretary at war, declaring that he would never assist in carrying measures into execution against the Americans, which, from principle, he abhorred, and had opposed in his place in the house of lords. Barrington declined laying the letter of resignation before the king, saying it should come through the lord lieutenant of Ireland, as the regiment was there. Lord Effingham replied, he might do as he pleased with the letter, but that he would not go to America. Lord Effingham's courage and gallantry is as indisputable as any man's in the world. This may be depended on as a fact, though it has not appeared in the London papers. A spurious speech, said to be delivered by general Burgoyne in the house of commons, is printed by administration, and sent over to America, to be distributed, in order to deceive the Americans with respect to the principles and intentions of this wicked man. The best reply to this speech will be for all the American printers to publish one of Junius's letters, where he gives the character of colonel (now general) Burgoyne."

A correspondent observes, there is not a more vigilant officer in the royal navy than the master and commander *of his majesty's armed schooner Magdalen. This observation will be confirmed by the following incident, which may be relied on. Observing one of the ships, now lying at York, and loading with tobacco, had changed her former place of anchoring, he despatched a boat on board to enquire into the reason. The cause which he assigned for this procedure was, that he understood that ship was destined for a fire-ship, to be sent down with an ebb tide against the Fowey, as a most effectual means of destroying her. In consequence of this alarm, a very sincere wellwisher to government advises a strong guard, and constant watch, to be kept on board the Fowey, to prevent any of the* Rock-skins *from diving under her sides and sinking her, by boaring auger holes in her bottom.*

It is said that three general officers, with about 700 marines, and 200 draughts, are arrived at Boston in 6 transports from London.

The whole loss occasioned by the fire at Boston is said to be about 40,000 l. sterling. The cause of this alarming fire was occasioned by a serjeant of the 65th regiment making cartridges, with his pipe in his mouth; he was so burnt that he died shortly after.

[illegible] *of a letter from* Connecticut, *dated* May 22.

"Our men enter into the service with great ardour. The captains have enlisted more than their complement, and some, who came too late, have bought in, rather than be disappointed of a share in the service."

By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who has lately passed through most parts of that extensive and fertile tract of country from the river Potowmack to the river Delaware, advises, that there is the greatest prospect of plentiful crops that has ever been known since the planting of that populous and well cultivated country; that the great city of Philadelphia, together with all the towns of less note, have even, since the affair at Lexington, been ardently engaged in forming numerous bodies of brave men, who are mostly equipped with arms, and other requisites of the best kind, of their own fabricating, with such an alacrity, spirit, and unanimity, as is astonishing. The different townships and counties, without exception, are also copying the laudable example of the towns; being determined, in the most unchangeable manner, to defend their rights and privileges against those encroachments, and dangerous innovations, which are menacing them at this period of tyranny, and arbitrary violence!

This afternoon died Mr. JOHN TURNER, of this city, merchant. It avails but little to characterize the dead; but justice towards the merit of this gentleman obliges us to say that no one could have borne a lingering and tormenting illness with more fortitude and resignation than he did; no one, according to his dealings, could boast of more honesty; and that he was of a charitable, benevolent disposition, is acknowledged by all.

FRIDAY.

BY the northern post, arrived this afternoon, we have received the following ARTICLES.

NEW YORK, *June* 5.

Fresh ADVICES from the AMERICAN ARMY.

CAMP at CAMBRIDGE, May 28, 1775.

YESTERDAY *a party from the United American Army was ordered to take the cattle, hay, &c. from Noddle's and Hog Island. While executing their orders, they were attacked by a number of the king's troops from Boston, in an armed schooner, a sloop, and 8 or 10 boats belonging to the men of war. A brisk fire began about 4 o'clock, P. M. and continued most of the night, then ceased a little, and at dawn of day was renewed, by which time captain Foster, with two field pieces from this camp, joined our troops, when a heavy fire from the shore on the armed vessels put them into great distress. The schooner's decks were soon cleared, and she drifted on the ferry-way at Winesimet, where our people set fire to her, and she was soon blown up, and destroyed. Sixteen four-pounders, and six swivels, were taken out of her by our people, the sloop was disabled, and obliged to be towed off by the men of war's boats; the remains of them are returned to their den. Our people had none killed, three wounded, but none of them dangerously. The number of killed and wounded of the enemy not yet known.*

Lieutenant Gould, taken prisoner at Lexington, on the 19th April, is exchanged for an old man named Breed, who has a large family. Lieutenant Gould has a fortune of 1000 l. per annum. It is said, that when first taken, he offered 2000 l. for his ransom.

TO GENERAL GAGE.

SIR,

IF you are not too busy in granting passes to the people of Boston, and in protecting the remains of your army, I beg the favour of addressing you once more. You have lately risen above contempt. You have commenced hostilities between Great Britain and America, in the province of Massachusetts Bay. The heinousness and consequences of this crime would have raised even a sentinel into importance, and will serve, in spite of the natural insignificance of your character, to "damn" even general Gage "to everlasting fame."

Your attempt to prove that the militia of Massachusetts fired first in the late engagement at Lexington, if successful, would add nothing to your cause. You acknowledge that you sent your troops out of Boston to destroy a magazine of provisions and military stores at Concord. The invasion of property, among all nations, is justly deemed a declaration of war. But, sir, however contrary to your intention, your account of the matter has served to intail double infamy upon the memories of those ministerial troops that fell in the battle; for it proves that they suffered, not only as murderers, but as THIEVES. Public justice quickened its steps, and their punishment trod upon the heels of their crimes. We congratulate ourselves upon the history which you have sent of that transaction to the ministry. It will certainly add weight to the depositions transmitted by the provincial congress of Massachusetts Bay; for even treachery itself, when it reads your account of the battle, will be forced to acknowledge that it was began by your troops, and that the ravages they committed flowed less from provocations than from the natural barbarity of their dispositions.

The reign of George the third seems intended by Providence to establish the belief of the most miraculous parts of the scriptures. It requires less faith to believe the miracle of Joshua than that freemen will not fight in defence of their liberty. It requires less faith to believe that an Egyptian army perished in the Red Sea, in pursuit of a people who had brought the greatest calamities upon their country, than to believe that a few regiments of English soldiers, 3000 miles from resources of all kinds, can subdue a continent 1800 in extent, crowded with inhabitants, all united to each other by the closest ties of interest and affection. You, too, sir, have contributed your share towards confirming an historical fact in the bible. We cease now to wonder that the soldiers who guarded our SAVIOUR'S sepulchre swore that his disciples stole his body away while they slept. Your conduct shews that there is nothing repugnant to the folly of human nature in this story. Your letter to governor Trumbull is a commentary upon that passage of scripture, and serves to prove that soldiers are actuated by the same principles in all arbitrary governments, and that their abilities do not equal their inclinations in contriving falsehoods.

Where now is the martial spirit of your army? Where are those dogs of war who panted so eagerly for the blood of their countrymen? Alas! how are the mighty fallen! No wonder they trembled and fled at the sight of a few companies of American militia; for English courage can dwell only in the society of justice and humanity. The genius of Britain deserted her sons when she beheld them fighting under the banners of slavery. No successes against America can ever wipe away the stain they have brought upon the British arms; for should the colonies at last be reduced, I will venture to predict, that 300 half disciplined British troops will never chase 2000 well disciplined Americans twenty miles in six hours.

History is unfurnished with a character like your's. You are cruel without inhumanity, unjust without avarice, and artful without design. For Heaven's sake, let experience teach you wisdom, and lead you to truth. Let not your talent for dissimulation prove your ruin. You have exercised it hitherto in such a manner as to serve none but your enemies, and injure none but your friends. One candid acknowledgment of the strength and union of the colonies, and of the weakness of your troops, in your letters to the ministry, will immediately restore peace and union to Britain and the colonies.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

SAMUEL BLEWS,
FROM BIRMINGHAM,

At his SHOP, *in* CHURCH *street*, NORFOLK,

MAKES and sells all sorts of locks, hinges, large press screws for clothiers, &c. He has lately engaged able tradesmen from *London*, whom he employs in finishing chapes and tongues for buckles, in the most elegant, fashionable, and compleat manner. In general, he performs every thing belonging to the whitesmith's business. The public may be assured that what the subscriber undertakes he will be punctual in executing, and studious to give satisfaction, and they may depend on being reasonably charged.

*** He makes strong locks for prisons or stores, that cannot be picked, from four dollars to five pounds; also marking irons, of any size or dimension, for brandishing of casks, &c. S. B.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Augusta* county, a servant man, named JAMES DUFF, about 5 feet 9 inches high, a thick, sturdy fellow, of a dull complexion, and down look, pitted with the smallpox, has dark coloured hair, cut pretty short behind, and trimmed before. He had on, and took with him, a light blue coat, and great coat of the same, a pair of brown cloth breeches, a new furr hat, two pair of shoes, one fine, the other coarse, a pair of plain plated buckles, several fine shirts, and thread and blue worsted stockings. He has a little of the brogue on his tongue. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, that his master by any means can get him, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, besides reasonable charges paid. 2* JOHN TRIMBLE.

THE subscriber being very desirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, proposes to sell

THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON,

near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houses are new, and the best I have seen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are several hundred fruit trees, of the best kinds, many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fish-pond within 300 yards of the dwelling-house, stored with various kinds of fine fish, sufficient for the use of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent venison; the air is so pure that I never knew an instance of any person having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the most parts of *Virginia*, and have not seen any part that I would so soon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I sell this place, I shall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertised for some time past. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be soon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Banister's* mill, by *Petersburg*, for 4*d*. or 5*d*. per bushel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and last year, if it had not been for the frost, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleasant and safe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the sickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchase will visit the premises this summer. I will also sell the tract of rich land, which I advertised in Albemarle for some time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

On Monday *the* 3*d of* July *will be exposed to* SALE, *if fair, if not the next fair day, at* Lamb's *creek, in* King George *county*,

A LARGE quantity of genteel PLATE, and all kinds of elegant HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to the estate of colonel *John Champe*, deceased. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on giving bond and approved security, the bonds, if not punctually paid, to carry interest from the date.

2* WILLIAM CHAMPE, executor.

A MAN, with a small family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's service, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overseer or steward, and will come well recommended. He understands surveying, and may be employed in that business. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Tayloe*, esquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as soon as a letter comes to hand.

RUN away from *Edenton*, in *North Carolina*, on the 27th of *April* last, a negro wench, named ROAD, about 28 years of age. She was born in *New England*, and speaks in that dialect, has remarkable thick lips, wears her hair combed over a large roll, and affects gaiety in dress. She had on, and took with her, a homespun striped jacket, a red quilted petticoat, a black silk hat, a pair of leather shoes, with wooden heals, a chints gown, and a black cloak. She is supposed to have a forged pass, and may endeavour to pass as a free woman, and change her clothes and name. Whoever will take up the said wench, and return her to the subscriber, or to *Joseph Blunt*, esquire, of *Edenton*, or to *Kader Merchant*, esquire, of *Currituck*, or secure her in any of his majesty's gaols, and notify the owner, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges, by 2* JOSIAH HALL.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Pittsylvania*, the 10th of *April* last, two convict servant men: WILLIAM WILMORE is an *Englishman*, a weaver by trade, a short, well made man, of a fresh complexion, has short black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has lost one thumb. He had on a reddish turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an *Irishman*, with black hair and large black beard, is a short fellow, remarkably thick in his shape, and is a sailor. He had on a white plains jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever shall take up the said servants, and contrive so that the owner may get them again, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward.

3* JOHN MARR.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, about six days before *Christmas*, a negro man, named EMMANUEL, formerly the property of colonel *Philip Rootes*, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a scar on his left hand, where the thumb joins, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board some vessel. Any person who will take up the said fellow, and deliver him to me, at *Charlottsville* town, in *Albemarle*, or to Mr. *Peter Clarkson*, at *Carr's Lovegrounds*, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows. 3* THOMAS CARR.

STRAYED from my plantation, near *Dumfries*, on *Friday* the 12th of *May* last, a bright bay mare, near 14 hands high, with a long bob tail, and very thick mane, is a natural pacer, and gallops very awkwardly. She is marked, if I remember right, with a W on the left shoulder, had a yoke on, and was seen about ten days ago near *Bull Run* church, in *Fauquier* county. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, in *Dumfries*, shall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward. 3 GEORGE GRAHAM.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay mare, 4 feet 7 inches high, branded on the near shoulder I K, has a bell on, which is marked ..... and buckled with a large buckle; she has some white hairs in her forehead and on her shoulder, occasioned by a collar, and a sprig tail and hanging mane. Posted, and appraised, with the bell, to 10l.

5 JAMES COURSEY.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a pied steer, marked with a swallow fork in the left, and a crop in the right ear. Posted, and appraised to 2l.

5 ISAAC GEORGE.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a bay horse, about 10 years old, has a sprig tail and hanging mane, about 4 feet 4 inches high, branded on the near buttock D, and on the top of his head there is a scar, which appears as if he had had the pole evil. Posted, and appraised to 7l.

5 JAMES COURSEY.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a brindle cow, marked with a crop in each ear, and an underkeel in the left. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

ISAAC GEORGE.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a chesnut sorrel horse, about 9 or 10 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, has a sore back, and several saddle spots, but no brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 6l. 10*s*. THOMAS CARR.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, on *Hardware* river, an iron gray horse, with some saddle spots, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, branded on the off buttock with WAR in a piece, and is shod before. Posted, and appraised to 15l. CHARLES HUDSON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a bay horse, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with some saddle spots, and about 11 years old, has on a small bell, and branded on the near buttock H B. Posted, and appraised to 6l. AQUILLA GILBERT.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a white pied steer, his face almost white, the ends of his horns sawed off, and is marked with a crop and slit in the right ear, and a slit in the left, and appears to be about 5 years old. Posted, and appraised to 2l. 5*s*.

JOHN WOODWARD.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a flea-bitten gray horse, about 9 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, in tolerable good order, and branded on the near buttock J, as near as I can make it out. He paces a running gait, and trots. Posted, and appraised to 18l.

CHARLES MAXEY.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bright bay horse, about 10 or 12 years old, 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, branded on the shoulder A I N, and on the buttock I, with a small star in his forehead, one of his feet white to the footlock, and paces a slow gait. Posted, and appraised to 7l.

JOHN HOPKINS.

POETS CORNER.

THE NEATHERD AND THE LAWYER.
A FABLE.

A NEATHERD to a LAWYER went,
Lamenting sore an accident,
Which happen'd just before he came,
T' acquaint his honour of the same.
One of your oxen in the yoke
Is slain by an unlucky stroke:
A bull of mine, continued he,
Has done you, sir, this injury.
I want to know, the HEADSMAN cries,
What reparation thou'd arise:
Thou'rt honest, friend, the LAWYER says,
Give me thine ox, that fully pays.
I'm sure you will not think it strange,
I ask another, in exchange.
If you demur, I'll bring my clause,
And run the rigour of the laws.
Right, quoth the man, no more than right;
But I've mistook the matter quite;
I'm wrong;——what did I say? A pox,
It is *your* bull has kill'd *my* ox.
Oh! cries the other, with good grace,
My friend, that alters much the case.
I must enquire into th' affair,
And if——These expletives pray spare,
Exclaims the plaintiff, for I find
Were you as equally inclin'd
T' observe that strictness to all men
Which from them you'd extort, why then
All might have ended as before,
Without an *if*, or one word more.
"In things adjudg'd, on either side,
How partial do the world decide!"

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *London*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Irish* convict servants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a stout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a sandy complexion, short curled hair, thin visage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarse voice, and is by trade a blacksmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, short black hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two sheets, two osnabrig, and some white shirts, two pair of osnabrig trowsers, one black and one red and white silk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the same, a coarse ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of grey thread and some worsted stockings, a pair of stitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old shoes, a sailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn jeans ditto, lined with brown holland, a grey surtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two mottly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a smooth bored gun. They also took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, shod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is most accustomed to trotting, has two remarkable sores, one on each side of her back, near the hind part of the saddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, shod before, and her mane hangs to the left side. Whoever secures them in any gaol, so that I may get them again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, besides reasonable charges, if brought home.

*** All owners of ferries are requested to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boston*.

SAMUEL CANEY.

JAMES GEDDY,
GOLDSMITH,

NEAR THE CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG,

HAS now on hand an ASSORTMENT of JEWELLERY, which he would sell at an unusual low price for ready money.

*** He has just procured by the *Bland*, captain *Dauby*, from *London*, a WATCH FINISHER, who will repair and clean repeating, horizontal, and plain watches, very reasonably, and warrant them twelve months, accidents excepted.

DOTTEREL

STANDS at *Stratford*, the seat of the late honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, covers mares at three pounds the season, or twenty shillings the leap. Good care and pasturage for the mares, but if they stray they will not be accounted for. The public has lately been sufficiently advertised of the goodness of his pedigree.

THE ADMINISTRATORS.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *town, on the* 15th *instant* (June) *at the shop of the deceased doctor* John Walker,

A COMPLEAT set of SHOP UTENSILS, SURGEON and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, together with the MEDICINES and BOOKS of the said deceased. An inventory of the whole may be seen at any time before the sale in the hands of

THOMAS SIMPSON, administrator.

To be SOLD, *and entered on at* Christmas *next*,

A PLANTATION, or TRACT of LAND, containing 110 acres, more or less, lying in the county of *Elizabeth City*, on the east side of the entrance of *Hampton* river, commonly known by the name of *Fort Fields*. The situation is healthy and agreeable, and the land exceeding good. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, and all necessary outhouses. It is well situated for carrying on the *West India* trade, or the baker's business. The houses built on this land would always rent to advantage. Those who are inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. *John Cary*, in the county of *Elizabeth City*, or to the subscriber, in *Hanover*.

MILES SELDEN.

IF EDWARD BAILSTONE, by trade a hosier, who was born in *Three Tun Alley, London*, which place he left about 50 years ago, and was landed in *Virginia*, and sold to one *Shepherd*, of *Gloucester* county, for the payment of his passage, be living, and will make application to *O'Conner M'Crommock*, he will be informed of something greatly to his advantage. 2*

I INTEND to leave the colony as soon as possible. All persons who have any demands against me are desired to make them known immediately; those who are indebted, I hope, will not fail to discharge their accounts this meeting. I have for sale a mulatto fellow, about 18 years old, used to a house, garden, and taking care of horses; sundry pieces of exceeding good mahogany and walnut furniture; two full-blooded mares, about 15 hands high, with their colts (one year old) by *Partner*, remarkably large and fine. The above may be seen, and the terms known, by applying to me, in *Williamsburg*.

HENRY MORSE.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a bay horse, 4 feet 6 inches high, 3 years old this spring, branded on the near buttock) and on the off buttock (with a star in his forehead, has one [illegible] which is marked J. . and tied on with a stirrup leather. Posted, and appraised to 10l. 5 JOHN JOHNS.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a small bay horse, about 3 feet 11 inches high, branded on the near shoulder C I, has a star in his forehead, and appears to be about 3 years old. Posted, and appraised to 5l. THOMAS SNOW.

TAKEN up, in *New Kent*, a bright bay horse, about 7 or 8 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has no perceivable brand. Posted, and appraised to 15l.

RICHARD YATES.

WEST POINT, *June* 2, 1775.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about two months ago, two HORSES, one of them a dark bay, with a roached mane and bob tail, has a star in his forehead, and about fourteen hands high, his brand, if any, unknown. The other is a bright bay, with a bushy mane and broom tail. Whoever takes up the said horses and gives notice so that they may be had shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, or fifty shillings for either.

THOMAS MOORE.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Spotsylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict servant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkshire*, and imported in the *Justitia* this spring, a stout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumsily. I am informed he has a scar on the fore part of his head, and some scars on his left arm, which he says was occasioned by shot. He has been in some office about the customhouse in *London*. He took with him two osnabrig shirts, almost new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of osnabrig trowsers, rather too small for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country shoes, a jacket without sleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen shirt, a stock, and brass stock buckle, a pair of new worsted hose, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn stockings. I suspect he has other clothes with him. He also took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, and understands working in stone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is stiff in the first joint, occasioned by a cut, and when the others are shut, stands out; he has lost part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him some osnabrig shirts, a kersey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn stockings, a blanket, a pair of country made shoes, with some other clothes. They say they intend getting on board some ship, but I suspect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All masters of vessels, or other persons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, besides what the law allows, if convey'd to me, near *Fredericksburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if secured in any gaol, so that I get them again. If they are not well secured they will make their escapes, being both cunning, artful fellows.

JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I suspect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

AS the subscriber intends shortly to leave *Williamsburg*, it is requested of all persons indebted to him to discharge their accounts immediately; those to whom he is in arrear are desired to apply directly for payment.

JOSEPH DE SABBE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in *Spotsylvania*, some time last month, six cattle, that were purchased at *Skinner's* sale, in *King William*, some time in *March* last: They are all branded, some on the horn, and others on the buttock, with the initials of my name, G. S. Those on the horn are with a smaller iron than those branded on the buttock. Any person that will bring the said cattle to me shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and in proportion for any part.

GEORGE STUBBLEFIELD.

BALTIMORE, *March* 27, 1775.

CHRISTOPHER HUGHES,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER,

At the sign of the CUP *and* CROWN, *the south east corner of* Market *and* Gay *streets, and opposite Messieurs* Usher, Rowe, *and company's store, formerly Mr.* Little's *coffeehouse, in* Baltimore *town*,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he hath for sale a neat and elegant ASSORTMENT of PLATE and JEWELLERY, consisting of the following articles, viz. silver coffee pots, tea pots, waiters, tankards, cans, punch strainers, cream ewers, castors, salts and salt glasses, coasters, soup spoons, punch spoons, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, silver shoe, knee, stock, and breast buckles, plated shoe, knee, and stock buckles, maccaroni shoe buckles, fashionable diamond, topaz, emerald, sophir, amethist, and garnet mens and womens rings, moco paste, foil stone, and plain gold ditto, plain gold and gilt broaches, garnet and paste fancy work ditto, set in gold and silver, garnet, paste, and plain gold mason broaches, and medals, neatly engraved, brown and white chrystal sleeve buttons, set in gold, moco, garnet, and pebble ditto, plain and flowered gold ditto, chrystal, paste, and foyl stone shoe, knee, and stock buckles, plain gold stock buckles, chrystal, mocho, Scotch pebble, paste and glass sleeve buttons in silver, gold, silver, gilt, and pinchbeck seals and trinkets, silver and steel watch chains, tortoiseshell and horn combs, neatly set with paste and marquiset, silver and shagreen watches, watch keys, red Morocco pocket books, with and without instruments, silver spurs, with chains, plated ditto, with and without chains, silver and silver gilt whistle coral and bells, white and red foil, hair lockets, set in gold and fancy work, paste and marquiset necklaces and ear rings, garnet and paste ear rings, draw plates, silver and steel stopped thimbles, pincushion hoops and chains, wax necklace and ear rings, wax and paste pins, hair sprigs, a variety of fashionable stay pins, silver hafted knives and forks in cases, ladies huffiffs, with and without instruments, billiard balls, gold scales and weights, properly regulated. Also cutteau du chasse stangers, small swords and pistols of all sorts, true and false stones of all sorts, crucibles, chapes and tongs, binding wire, borax, rotten stone, pumice stone, saltpetre, allum, and a variety of other articles, for the use of silversmiths.

N. B. The highest price will be given for old gold, silver, lace, and watches.

To be SOLD *on the premises, on the* 10th *day of* August *next*,

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may easily be made, having the advantage of a stream running through it, and a good mill seat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchase money to be paid on the sale, the remainder in twelve months, giving security.

tdf NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, or otherwise on the place, on* Saturday *the* 17th *of* June *next*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND on *James river*, in the lower end of *Amherst* county, containing upwards of 1000 acres of high and low grounds, with a shad fishery, also a quarry of limestone, and of various coloured marble, cleared land sufficient to work 10 or 12 hands, and houses thereon. Also for SALE, on the place, on the *Tuesday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair, if not, the next fair day, a well known valuable TRACT of LAND, in *Goochland* county, on *James river*, adjacent to the lower end of *Elk Island*, and adjoining the land at *Woodson's* ferry, about 45 miles above *Richmond* town and *Shockoes*, with good improvements thereon, and ground cleared sufficient to work about 10 hands. The said tract contains, of high and low grounds, upwards of 700 acres. Upon both these tracts are beautiful situations to live on, with good water and meadow grounds, &c. and are capable of great improvements. It is thought no person will venture to purchase either of the above tracts without first viewing it; therefore it is needless to say any thing farther in recommendation of them. The payments are to be agreed on at the days of sale, and bond, with good security, will be required by The TRUSTEES of JOHN HOWARD.

N. B. A few undoubted rights to officers or soldiers lands would do, at a moderate price, in part of pay, and the lands may be entered on by Christmas next.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will shew it to any persons inclinable to purchase.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES opposite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more so, with the daily rising importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new house intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore proposed that the tenant shall erect such as he may judge necessary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, esquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addison*, esquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premises. 5*

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Petersburg*, containing 307 acres, 150 of which are very valuable marsh and meadow land, the residue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouse, outhouses, barns, and all other necessary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The situation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Also a tract of land, lying on the same river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodness to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Goose Island*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of these tracts of land will be sold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and paying interest from the date of the bond.

t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Payn*, for *Albony*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cason* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Gurnwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile creek*, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas Johnson will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.